Rec'd J. K. Gutheim

THE WEEKLY GLEANER.

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The Weekly Gleaner,

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JULIUS ECKMAN, D. D.,
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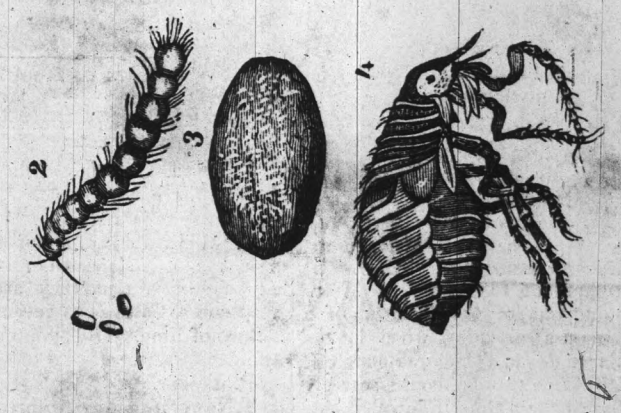

MICROSCOPICAL VIEW OF A FLEA.

Watchmen in the East.

In Eastern countries, where they have no clocks, and the mechanical contrivances used to supply the want of them are exceedingly imperfect, and but rarely possessed, the method generally employed to take the note of time, is by dividing the day and night into four equal parts. The periodical return of these is announced by watchmen, some of whom are stationed on high towers, others patroll the various streets of the city, while their duty is to proclaim with a loud cry, or by instruments of music, the intervals as they pass. This is more particularly required of them at night, in the course of which they are obliged, not only at each watch, but at frequent intervals in the progress of it, to cry aloud in order to give the people who depend upon them for the protection of their lives and property, assurance that they are not sleeping at their posts, or negligent of their charge. On these latter occasions, the exclamations are always addressed to their camrades, and generally consist of some expressions in the form of a dialogue tending to encourage one another in the discharge of their cheerless and monotonous task;—some watchword, or set form of words, similar to what a traveller informs us is used by the watchmen of the caravans in the Desert, who in going their rounds, exclaim when they meet, "God is merciful," while the other responds in the same elevated tone, "Blessings be on you," or "Mind yourselver." The responsibility of these officers is very great, for whatever outrages are perpetrated, the watchmen who is on duty at the time is required to make rigid satisfaction—in case of robbery, by payment of an equivalent for the stolen goods, and in cases of murder, with his own blood; and hence, those who are appointed to this office are obliged, both from a sense of duty, and from dread of the serious consequences of negligence. to be constantly perambulating the streets, and making the most vigilant efforts to prevent the occurrence of any disorder.

The knowledge of these customs, which exist in the present day in almost all countries of the East, affords an obvious explanation of many circumstances mentioned in the history, and many allusions made in Scriptures; as at that time, institutions of the same nature evidently prevailed. We may learn from the preceding observations what is meant (Judges vii. 19 and in other passages) by the first, second, third and fourth watch, these being the successive periods into which, reckoning their night to begin from our six o'clock, they were accustomed to divide that portion of time, and we may easily discover, too, how natural it was for them to use that term as a general expression for the *night season*, as in Psalm lxiii, where the Psalmist speaks of the time he spends in devotion,—"When I meditate on thee in the *night-watches*." To the loud and frequent cries with which the return of these intervals was made known, the Prophet Isaiah alludes in lii. 8, where he says, "the watchman shall lift up the voice; in lxii. 6, where he speaks of them "never holding their peace day nor night, crying aloud, and keeping not silence;" and also in lvi. 10, where, in speaking of careless and unfaithful watchmen, he describes them as "dumb dogs, dreamers, that love to slumber." The vehemence of these nocturnal exclamations of the watchmen, would frequently awake those that were asleep; and as to persons thus suddenly roused, the quarter of the night announced as having elapsed, would seem to have passed in the oblivion of their slumbers with the rapidity of a moment, we may perceive the exquisite force and beauty of the simile in Psalm xc. 4, "A thousand years are in thy sight but as a watch in the night." The custom of the watchmen crying aloud in the course of the watches, and that, too, by saluting each other when they met, in the form of a set dialogue, was observed also by the ancient officers of this description among the Jews—the watchword being then, as it is still, we have seen, among the watchmen of the caravans, some pious sentiment, in which the name of the Almighty was specially expressed. Two remarkable instances of this occur in Scripture, the one is in Isaiah lxii. 6, where, speaking of the watchmen of the Temple, who were always Levites, and among whom the same regulations subsisted as among other watchmen, he addresses them under the poetical description of, "Ye that make mention of the Lord," i.e., ye whose watchword is the name of the Almighty. The other instance is in Psalm cxxxiv, the whole of which, as is justly observed by Bishop Lowth, is nothing more than the alternate cry of two different divisions of the watch. The first watch addresses the second, reminding them of their duty; the second answers by a solemn blessing. The address and the answer seem both to be a set form, which each division proclaimed aloud at stated intervals to notify the time of night:

First band of watchmen.—"Bless ye the Lord, all ye servants of the Lord, who stand in the night in the house of the Lord. Lift up your hands in the sanctuary and bless the Lord."

Second band of watchmen answer.—"The Lord bless thee out of Zion—the Lord that made heaven and earth."

According to the rigid, and in many cases sanguinary laws of the East, the office of a watchman is neither a sinecure nor is it an easy task, as he is responsible for the safety both of the persons and things he is appointed to guard, and must pay, without the hope of mercy, the penalty of the utmost farthing, either with his fortuue or his life, for whatever disasters happen, if it be proved that the occurrence took place in consequence of his having failed to give the alarm, or not taken due precautions to prevent the mischief. The reader of the Scriptures will remember the tremendous effect with which the fervid imagination of Ezekiel employs this circumstance to pourtray the responsibility of the spititual watchmen who are stationed upon the bulwarks of Zion, and whose duty is is to proclaim aloud to the people the warnings, reproofs, and admonitions of the Word of God. "O son of man, I have set thee a watchman unto the house of Israel; therefore thou shalt hear the word at my mouth, and warn them from me. When I say unto the wicked, O wicked man, thou shalt surely die; if tho dost not speak to warn the wicked from his way, that wicked man shall die in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at thine hand. Nevertheless, if thou warn the wicked of his way to turn from it; if he do not turn from his way, he shall die in his iniquity; but thou hast delivered thy soul." (Ezekiel xxxiii. 8, 9.)*—*Jamieson.*

* In some places of the East, particularly Persia and Hindoostan, watchmen are included among the officers that compose the household establishment of the grandees, and one of them (the number being generally four, corresponding to the watches of the night,) is stationed near the bed of his master to guard it, and be ready, whenever he requires it, to tell him how far the night is advanced. Such officers, we are told by Josephus, were in the

court of Ahasuerus. For on that night on which the king could not sleep, and on which he called for the records of his kingdom, and there was read over to him the conspiracy which Mordecai had discovered; the historian adds, "the king bade the scribe who was reading stop, and having inquired of those that were appointed for the purpose, what hour of the night it was, and having been informed it was already day, he ordered, that if they found any of his friends were already come and standing before the court, they should tell him, that he might instantly bestow some reward on Mordecai."

The Flea.

Fleas bring forth eggs, or a sort of nits, from which are hatched worms; these make bags like silk-worms, and from these bags come fleas. They deposit their eggs on dogs, cats, men, and other animals infested with them, or in places where they sleep, which being round and smooth, slip commonly down to the ground, or fix themselves in the folds or other inequalities of the coverlets and clothes. From these are brought forth white worms, of a shining pearl color, which feed on the branlike substance which sticks in the combs when puppies are combed to take out the fleas; or on a certain downy substance that is found in the folds of linen, or other similar things.

In a fortnight's time they are very lively and active: if they have any fear, or be touched, they suddenly roll themselves up, and become as it were a ball. A little after they creep as silk-worms do that have no legs, with a brisk and swift motion. When they are come to their usual size, they hide themselves as much as they can, and bringing out of their mouths the silk, they make round themselves a small bag, white within as paper, but without always dirty and fouled with dust. In two weeks more, in the summer-time, the flea is perfectly formed; then it soon leaves its exuviae in its bag, as silk-worms and all caterpillars do; which leave in the same their exuviae. The flea, so long as it is enclosed in the bag, is milk-white, and has legs; but two days before it comes out, it becomes coloured, grows hard, and gets strength, so that coming speedily out, it straight leaps away.

Fig. 1. represents the eggs; fig. 2. the worm; fig. 3. the bag; and fig. 4. the flea; but all magnified by the microscope. See the editorial on the fourth page.

The flea has been domesticated by some curious persons. Thus, the naturalist Willoughby kept a tame one, which was fed not only with, but literally out of, his own hand, being permitted to suck his blood. Others have contrived a pigmy chariot, cut from the cherry stone, to be dragged by a team of these nimble creatures. Wherever they swarm it is no easy matter to get rid of them. In order to prevent being eaten up by these insects and other vermin that infest them the Hungarian shepherds are said to grease their bodies and linen with lard, so that even these unscrupulous tormentors are deterred from the filthy banquet. They abound so much in the Missouri country, that the natives are often obliged to shift their quarters. Once when the late Dr. Clarke was rejoicing at the thought of passing one night free from vermin, his expectations were speedily dissipated by the sheikh of the district, who assured him that the "king of the fleas held his Court at Tiberias."

The chigoe or jigger is a species of this genus. The female lodges under the skin, where it breeds its young. Formerly the genus of the insect was a subject of dispute; and a capuchin friar suffered one to breed in his great toe, for the purpose of bringing it up to determine the point. His scientific zeal, however, cost him a foot, for the member containing the precious deposite having mortified, its amputation became indispensable. The male is not very unlike the common flea. The abdomen of the female, however, like that of the queen of the white ants, the cocci &c., enlarges to an enormous size when full of young.

Fleas—Some portions of our city being quite infested with these insects, the following mode of getting rid of them will prove useful: Fleas are often brought to a house by cats and dogs; for which reason those animals should be kept very clean. So also will the immediate neighborhood of a stable. Shavings, if permitted to accumulate and lie about, will also probuce them. To prevent their originating in blankets and other woollens that are put away for the summer, it is well to spread among the folds numerous sprigs of penny-royal. Shreds or flakes of tobaco are also good for this purpose; so are lumps of camphor, broken small.

Sprigs of wild myrtle, or penny- roya or small flat camphor bags dispersed about the under clothes, and conveniently fastened, will keep them from molesting a person during the day.

At night, let penny-royal be scattered over the bed-covers, and laid nnder the pillows andbolster; strewing a large quantity between the sacking and mattress. Wash yourself before going to bed in water that has had essence of penny-royal mixed with it.

Fumigation with brimstone will destroy fleas; exposing to the vapor of the burning sulphur all the articles that are infesetd with them.

When fleas are found on cats, dogs,&c., they may be extripated by rubbing the animal all over with common snuff, taking care that it does not touch the eyes.

Canine Sagacity.

The following wonderful instance of canine fidelity and sagacity was made the subject of a monument erected on the top of a castle which was built by Charles the Vth of France, in the town of Nemours, shortly after its occurrence.

A gentlemen of the name of Millar stood looking out of the window of a country inn on a rainy day, when he observed a large dog in a deplorable state of pain, and so lame that he could scarcely move along; he lay himself down beside the door' and Mr- Miller had him brought into the house, notwithstanding the strong expression ef dissatisfaction on the part of the lanlord: the sufferor had lost an eye, and one of his fore-legs was broken.

Having to remain some time at the inn, Mr- Millar humanely undertook the cure of this unfortunate animal, and in a short time dismissed him in a fair way of recovery. Being detained about a fortnight after this occurrence, Mr. Millar resumed his journey, and soon found his late patient running after him, on the road. One evening, as he was passing over a healthy country, the carriage broke down, and he was obliged to send his servant in search of assistance; but finding nothing conld be done till morning, he walked forward to some place where he might sleep during the night. At a considerable distance he came to a small public house at rather a late hour and found the door fastened, and had to wait till an elderly man came down stairs to give him admittanee; who, after some apologies, aud stating that he was quite alone in the house, his maid having left him at this juncture, and his son beiug from home on buisness, agreed to accommodate Mr. Miller wlth the best bed he had in the house.

The dog had all this time kept close to his new master, who, after having taken some refreshment' was shown into a small bed-room, still followed by the dog: the landlord said the dog could sleep below, but he kept so close to Mr. Millar that he could not be easily seperated, and was allowed to remain with him, the lanlord observing that he seemed very much like a dog he had lost some time ago.

Mr. Millar, having undressed himself, was on the point of entering the bed, when the dog pushed before and prevented him; he went round to the other side, the animal still following, and seizing firmly hold of his shirt, preventing his effecting his purpose, at the same time using the most expressive gestures to persuade him not to enter the bed. At last Mr. Millar began to be not only astonished, but alarmed at the singnlar behavior of thedog, and dressed himself and sat down to reflect on his situation, till hq unawares sunk into a slumber in the chair. From this slumber he was roused, either by the dog or some unusual noise, and beheld with astonishment the bed sinking down through the floor as he opened his eyes. Not doubting that mischinf was intended, he roused himself, and seizing a pair of pistols he had kept in his pocket ready, charged he instantly rushed down stairs with the light in one hand and a pistol in the other, hoping to force his passage out of the house: On the stairs he met the landlord with a large knife in his hand, in a menacing attitude, but the dog instantly seized him by the throat, and Mr. Millar fired upon him, and left him weltering in his blood, and instantly roused out of house, followed by his presserver: crossing the heath and seeking his servant they mounted their horses and with all expediton sought a magistrate, and brought a civil officer with a party of military, in time to take the landlord's son and two other ruffians into custody. On their trial, it appeared that they had been for some time past in the habit of robbing and murdering travellers. They all three were found guilty, and received sentence of death.

Laws of Health

SWALLOWING INDIGESTIBLE SUBSTANCES.

Teacher. Do you see, children, what I hold in my hand?

Pupils. It is a stone.

T. What kind of a stone? I will tell you then- It is a species of limestone. We say of stones, that they are calcareous substances. Calcareous means having the nature of lime. Did you ever see any lime?

P. Yes sir.

T. Now, if I were to break this little piece of limestone in two, and we should find a cherry stone in the middle of it, what would yon think? Would you think it grew there.

P. No, sir. stones do not grow.

T. In this you are a little mistaken. Stones do sometimes grow or enlarge. We say, stones grow; plants grow and live; animals grow, live, and feel. But then you are right in one particular. Cherry stones never grow in other stones; they grow nowhere but in the middle of cherries.

P. Is a real cherry ever found in lime?

T. It certainly is.

P. How could it get there?

T. Did you ever swallow cherry stones while eating the cherries.

P. Yes sir

T. So I suppose. I once did so, and thought it perfectly right.

P And is it not?

T. By no means; it is very wrong.

P. What harm does it do?

T. it is hurtful in two ways. Food which is proper for us, undergoes changes in our stomachs and intestines, one object of which is to make blood. But when we swallow things which the stomach has no power to act upon and disolve, they irritate the lineing membrane of that organ, and cause soreness and much othea trouble. This is the fact with regard to cherry stones.

P. If these stones and other substances which we swallow and cannot digest are not dissolved in us, what then becomes of them?

T. After causing good deal of trouble in the stomach, and some times actually making us sick, so that in vomiting we throw up all or a part of them, the remainder are carried along by the motion of the intestines, and thrown out of the body

P. Do these things hurt every body?

T. Yes, they hurt every body, more or less; but some much more than others. As to stones ohere is another way in which they sometimes injure us, even when they do not greatly irritate our stomachs. I have told you that they are often carried along in the intestines, and thrown out of the body. Sometimes, however, they lodge in a portion of the intestine called the colon, and remain there weeks or months, if not years. In those circumstances a calcareous substance is apt to gather round them, till they become as large as this stone which I have shown you. Cherry stones have even been known to grow larger than this—almost as large as a goose egg.

P. Do they kill people when they grow in them?

T. They are apt to do so. They cause pain in the body, and finally obstructions, so that even physic, as it is callhd, cannot remove them, At length, after much suffering, death ensues, and on examination after death, (for you know it cannot hurt the body to open and examine it, after the person is dead,) substances are found like those I have described.

P. How can this be true? For somany people swallow cherry stones, that if it were so, we should think they would be dying, in cherry time, every day.

T. I will tell you how that is. In the first place, the limy substance does not form around the cherry stones very fast. Then, in the second place, they do not often lodge in this manner. Sooner or later, in most people, they find their way through the body. Perhaps not more than one person in a hundred or a thousand finally dies on account of them. Some, however, as I have told you, certainly suffer in this way, and whenever they do suffer at all, the suffering is great. And since no one who swallows such things can be quite certain that he may not be the snfferer, will it not be wise in every body to avoid them?

P. It will.

T. And so I hope you will be careful not to swallow or take in your mouth any thing that may hurt you; as stones, buttons, pins, needles, or any hard substance which spoils the teeth, or if swallowed cannot be digested.—Adapted from Alcott.

Notice to Israelites.

The undersigned brings to the notice of his numerous friends in Sacramento and elsewhere that he is ready to initiate children into the convenant of Abraham. He shall be happy to attend most punctually on those who wish to honor him with their confidence.

Sacramento City, Cor. 6th and N sts M. HYMAN.

☞ Parties who come to Sacramento for the occasion, can be accommodated with rooms free of charge.

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חנוכה

The Festiv of Inauguration.

(Adapted from te Hebrew Review.)

(Concluded from page 375.)

In Modin, a village of Judea, on an eminence, commanding a view, lived Mattathias an aged man of the sacerdotal line, with his five sons Joannan, Simon, Judas, Eleazar, and Jonathan,—all in the prime of life. He often lamented before his sons the wretched state of their people, and was accustomed to say that it was far more noble to sacrifice their lives in defence of their religion, their laws, and their country, than to live as apostates and slaves. The opportunity of vindicating his principles, and of proving that they were those of his soul, not merely of his lips, was soon afforded to him. Apelles, a royal officer, arrived at Modin, to enforce the edict for abolishing the religion and laws of the Jews. He first applied to Mattathias, the man whose priestly and high moral character gave him the first rank in the place, and the influence of whose example would insure willing obedience to the decree of Antiochus. Threats and promises were alike resorted to by Apelles, but in vain. Mattathias nobly replied, that, though every other person submitted, he would rather die than forsake the laws of the great God of Israel, and exhorted his five sons to follow his example. The altercation which ensued became aggravated by an apostate, who, in the presence of his indignant contrymen, sacrificed to the idols whose worship the royal decree commanded. He fell by the hand of Mattathias; Apelles himself and his attendants were attacked and slain, and the men of Modin retired to the mountains. Many true and zealous Jews joined them, and rallied round the standard of freedom which Mattathias and his sons erected. Success attended their undertakings which were conducted with equal enterprise and discretion. For a time Mattathias and his followers lay hidden in the mountain fastnesses; and, as opportunity offered, attacked the towns, destroyed the heathen altars, enforced circumcision, re-established synagogues for public worship, and drove off such of the king's officers as were appointed to enforce idolatry.

The venerable Mattathias did not long survive these first successes. Dying, he entrusted the command to the most valiant of his sons, Judas surnamed מכבי, "Maccabaeus." It is supposed this name was given from the inscription of his banner, the initials of the words "מי כמוך באלים ה", "Who is like unto thee among the Gods, O Lord?" (Exodus xv. 11.)† The new leader provedhimself well worthy of the paternal confidence, and fully equal to the exigencies of those stirring times. Having tried his soldiers by many gallant adventures, surprising many cities which he garrisoned and fortified, as places of refuge to his oppressed brethern, Judas at length determined to meet the enemy in the field. Appollonius, Governor of Samaria, who marched against him, was totally defeated. He himself fell in single combat with Judas who took his sword as a trophy, which ever after he used in battle. Seron, Governor of Cœlo-Syria, was next defeated by Judas with great slaughter.

Antiochus, informed that the people, whom he had so long oppressed with impunity had at length been goaded into resistance, sent forth a very formidable army of forty thousand foot and seven thousand horse. In their train came numerous slave-merchants; for the royal will of Antiochus had decided that the conquered Jews should be sold, in order to replenish his exhausted treasuries. To meet this formidable host, Judas could number but six thousand followers. In strict conformity with the commands of the law, he proclaimed that whosoever had lately married, planted vineyards, built houses, or was fearful, should retire.* Half his forces availed themselves of the permission. With those few who remained the consummate generalship of Judas, under providence, obtained a decisive victory. The rich booty of the camp fell into the hands of the Jews, who, with just retribution, sold for slaves as many of the slave merchants as they could find. Numerous other battles were fought with similar good success. The next year the king's lieutenant, Lysias, appeared in person at the head of sixty thousand foot and five thousand horse. Judas marched forth to, meet him at the head of ten thousand Jews, defeated him, and forced him to retreat.

Thus triumphant, victors in every well-contested field, Judas and his gallant followers entered Jerusalem. Freedom of conscience, and the undisturbed worship of their God, had been the potent motives which made them draw the sword against their haughty and bigotted oppressors. Crowned with success, they now prepared to restore the worship to its ancient purity and splendour. They found the gates of the temple burnt, and the sanctuary abandoned; shrubs and weeds covered the courts, and desolation had spread its ruthless hand over every part of the splendid pile. With tearful eyes, but heartfelt gratitude, Judas and his men commenced the task of repairing, cleansing, and consecrating the sacred buildings. The holy utensils, the table of shew-bread, the candlesticks, and the altar of incense, all pure gold, were made anew, and replaced in the sanctuary; and the temple was again inaugurated, on the twenty-fifth day of the month, precisely three years after its profanation and pillage by Antiochus. The Talmud [treatise, Sabbath, chap. ii.] relates, that when every preparation for the inauguration was completed, no consecrated oil could be found for the sacred lights; and the scrupulous Judas justly feared to contaminate the purity of the temple by using oil which had been defiled by idolators. In this strait, a small jar of oil, with the seal of the former High Priest, still inviolate was fonnd; and though the quantity which it contained was barely sufficient once to light the sacred lamps, yet, by the special blessing of the Deity, it proved sufficient for the consumption of a whole week; during which period new oil was obtained, and consecrated. In honor of this manifestation of the divine blessing, we burn the lights of חנוכה, or, "the inauguration," while our prayers and thanksgivings convey our gratitude to the Most High, who nerved the arms of his servants, and saved his people from extermination and apostasy.

† It has been, however, maintained in our more critical age, that according to the etymology here assigned, the name ought to be written *Maxabaioi* with a *x*. The word is therefore with more probability supposed to be derived from מקבי, 'a hammer' or 'mallet,' a word expressive of the prowess of Judas Maccabaeus, or the *hammerer*.

*Deuteronomy xx.

Rates of Postage on the Gleaner.

Subscribers are notified that the rate of postage for the Gleaner within this state when paid in advance, is about 3½ cents for each copy the quarter.

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Pacific Museum.
Clay street.....Corner of Kearny

PACIFIC MUSEUM.— We paid a visit to this popular and instructive place of amusement a few evenings since, and were astonished at the great improvement in every department since our last visit. No depression here; hard times are not felt inside these walls; for Adams, with the true spirit of California enterprise, uses every means in his power to add new features to his already large collection of Animals &c. Indeed, he may well be styled the Barnum of the Pacific, with this exception: that his first start in the business was catching and taming Wild Animals in person, at the imminent risk of his life, whereas Barnum commenced with Tame Bears and Stuffed Allegators. If any man in California is deserving of success, he is, as his whole time for the last five years has been devoted to the building up of a Museum in this city which might equal any in this world; and to see how far he has succeeded, it is only necessary to visit the Museum and see the great variety he has collected—Buffalo, Dear, Elk, Antelope; Bears of all descriptions and sizes; the Sea Lion, Leopard and Seal all in their native element; Birds of every variety; Snakes of all sizes, from the Great Boa of Africa to the small but poisonous Rattlesnake of California—together with a full cabinet of Mineral Specimens and Antiquities from every part of the State; and, not content with merely pleasing the eye, he has a fine Band of Musicians consantly engaged; and to add to the entertainment, he has secured the services of Mons. ROLLA, a celebrated performer on the Slack Wire, Balancing &c. &c. Mr. JAMES MELVILLE and PUPIL are also engaged and perform nightly. These alone are worth the price of admission, and, when taken in connection with the other attractions of the Museum, cannot fail to please. Indeed, we do not know a better place to pass an evening than Adams' Pacific Museum, nor a worthier man.

A FRIEND TO ENTERPRISE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Northern Assurance Company.
(ESTABLISHED 1836.)
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital, £1,259,760.

HEAD OFFICES:
LONDON.....No. 1 Moorgate Street.
ABERDEEN.....No. 3, King street.
BELFAST.....No. 42 Waring street.
DUNDEE.....No. 16 St. Andrew's Place.
EDINBURGH.....No. 23 St. Andrew's Place.
GLASGOW.....No. 19 St Vincent Place.

THE 21ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS Company was held on the 12th inst., when the following results of the business for the year ending the 31st of January last, were submitted to the proprietors and the policy holders:

Fire Department.

Premiums for the year £91,306 3s. 6d; which, after payment of all losses and expenses, and provisions for all outstanding claims, left to the credit of profit and loss, a net balance of £14,572 15s. 6d.

Life Department.

Premiums of 514 new Policies issued during the year	£9,814 11 02
Renewal Premiums and Interest	58,148 7 01
Total Revenue for the year	£67,962 18 03
Claims during the year	14,[illegible] 6 10
Number of Policies current, 3986, for capital sums amounting to	£1,832,793 04 09

Financial Position.

Amount of Accumulated Funds,	£342,53[illegible] 00 0
Revenue from all sources	161,498 07 1

Dividend.

The directors having recommended that the dividend to the shareholders should be continued at the former rate of 7½ per cent., free of Income Tax, the same was adopted accordingly.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	FIRE DEPT £ s. d.	LIFE DEPT. £ s. d.
Revenue from 1st May, 1852, to 30th April, 1853	13,431 13 9	39,897 4 9
Revenue from 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854	29,834 4 7	42,358 12 4
Revenue from 1st May, 1854, to 31st Jan., 1855, (nine months)	37,303 0 0	38,374 2 11
Revenue from 1st Febr'y. 1855, to 31st Jan'y 1856	77,850 19 9	62,184 7 11
Revenue from 1st Feb'y, 1856, to 31st Jan'y, 1857	91 306 3 6	67,962 18 1

dated June 16, 1857.
SMITH, BROTHERS & CO.,
Agents for California,
Corner California and Battery sts.,
au 14-tf San Francisco.

GEO. DIETZ & CO.
132, Washington Street,
C-A-M-P-H-E-N-E A-N-D O-I-L
MANUFACTURERS
Importers and Dealers in
ALCOHOL, BURNING-FLUID, AND SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
Camphene and Oil Lamps, Globes, Chimneys and Wicks.
☞ All articles in our line we will sell at the lowest market prices. au 7

FIGEL & BROTHER,
Clothing and Furnishing Goods,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

HAVE CONSTANTLY on hand a large assortment of Clothing, and Gentlemens Furnishing Goods, Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises &c.—And are receiving by every steamer and clippers fresh supplies from their partner, Mr. FIGEL, 97 Pin, street, New York.

All the above articles are offered at the VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES at 191 Clay street, near Kearny, by
FIGEL & BROTHER
Branch Store, Empire Block, Second street, near door the corner of D street, MARYSVILLE. au21

L. KING & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.
No. 71 Battery St. bet. Sacramento and Cal. sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Return of Mr. S. Levy
FROM OREGON.

MR. S. LEVY, who since the first settlement of Israelites in this State to the time of his leaving here six months ago, has enjoyed the confidence of his co-religionists to a considerable degree, has again returned to San Francisco, and recommends himself as מוהל to his former friends in this city and in the country. nov 6.

The Weekly Gleaner,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 5628,(1857)

Transition, the Law of Nature.

The microscope has been a means of revealing to our eye a new world of creation with its wonders. What we now behold and no person denies, would, before the invention of that useful instrnment, never have been believed. We introduce these microscopic objects into our columns not merely on account of their interest, but for the purpose of holding to view the marvellous works of God hitherto unnoticed; as also with a view of showing that there are more objects than eye has seen or ear has heard of. And if a few pieces of glass ground convexly have become a means of displaying to our physical sight new worlds, why should our unbelief refuse accepting the sublime truths of Immortality and Eternity, which are preached to us so audibly by a world round us, and of which we have the testimony of instruction within us? Our exit from this into another world is a transition, a passing from one state into another, a farther development: and seeing such continually in process before our eyes in objects below us, are not we supplied by them with sufficient evidence that the same law will apply to us? Before man reaches his present state, he has passed all those phases already which we observe the lower animals to go through. He appears here in a low state of animal perfection, much lower than the sheep, the ass, or the horse. After the lapse of a few years, he not only has reached their state, but he even has considerably overtaken them; and that not only in his animal development, but in his rationality. At a certain period his animal system has reached its highest state of development, it yields to the inroads of time; one portion after the other gives way, while his mentality continues to perfect itself notwithstanding his gradual physical decay. Instances occur continually when the spiritual light in man becomes more and more visible the more the clay garnment round him, his body breaks and its final bursting the death of the body, (if we may say so) causes a burst of internal light to shed forth that makes the beholders wonder and experience "surely there is hope to man in death" Arov. 14: 32.

We give our readers this time an instance of animal development and progress of a little familiar insect, "The Flea." We see it first in the egg (lifeless); then in the state of progress in the shape of a worm (endowed with life) but not so far advanced as in the latter state when a full developed flea. All these states are so differeut from each other, that we could not recognise in them the same insect in its different states of development. And all these transitions are the laws of nature to which we likewise are subject. So far about transition.

We will hint at the care Providence takes of this tiny insect, what provision she makes for it; and if such is evinced in behalf of such an insignificant (and for the infiinite millions less important creatures) unknown and unseen to itself, what must not be done for man though he, in his sphere, can as little see above himself as the little insect can above itself. And no doubt higher beings make the same observations about man, as man makes about the beings beneath him.

Man is here in a state of development and progress; as an animal he reaches here his ultimatum (end); but as an intellectual being he leaves this earth in a state of infancy to grow to manhood after his second birth—his physical death. And as the state of the embryon influences the infant, that of the infant the child, that of the child the man, and that of vigorous mandood that of decaying age, so does our moral and mental state here, exercise its healthful or baneful influence on our state hereafter. Cripple your soul here in its infancy, and you will continue such to your grief and selfreproach hereafter. Rise, and elevate yourself on the wings of faith, clinging to God and placing yourself on the firm basis of honesty and virtue, cleaving to it as the oyster to the rock, and you will be born again, before, and at the hour of your exit; when "passing through the valley of Baca (weeping) it will be made a well, (a source of happiness and eternal bliss) you will proceed from power to power appearing before God."—Psalm 84: 7.

Vision of Charles XI of Sweden.

We give as a matter of curiosity, the following article as we find it in the "Cabinet of Curiosities."

The following singular narration occurs in the Rev. J T. Jame's Travels in Sweden, Prusia, Poland, &c. during the years 1813 and 1814.—The most marvelous part of the affair is, that, as the reader will see, no less than six persons (the monarch inclusive) concur in testing the reality of the vision.

Charles the XI. it seems, sitting in his chamber between the hours of eleven and twelve at night, was surprised at the appearance of a light in the window of the hall of the diet: he demanded of the grand Chancellor, Bjeke, who was present, what it was that he saw, and was answered that it was only the reflection of the moon; with this, however, he was not satisfied: and the senator, Bjeke, soon after entering the room, he addressed the same to him, but received the same answer. Looking afterwards again through the window, he thought he observed a crowd of persons in the hall: upon this, said he, Sirs, all is not as itshould be—in the confidence that he who fears God need dread nothing, I will go and see what this may be. Ordering the two noblemen before-mentioned as also Oxenstiern and Brahe, to accompany him, he sent for Grunsten, the door keeper, and descended the staircase leading to the hall.

Here the party seem to have been sensible of a certain degree of trepidation, and no one else daring to open the door, the king took the key, unlocked it, and entered first into the ante-chamber. To their infinite surprise, it was fitted up with black cloth. Alarmed by this extraordinary circumstance, a second pause occurred; at length the king set his foot within the hall, but fell back in astonishment at what he saw; again, however, taking courage, he made his companions promise to follow him, and advanced. The hall was ligheed up and arrayed with the same mournful hangings as the ante-chamber: in the centre was a round table, where sat sixteen venerable men, each with large volumes lying open before them: above was the king, a young man of sixteen or eighteen years of age, with the crown on his head and scéptre in his hand. On his right hand sat a personage about forty years old, whose face bore the storngest marks of integrity; on his left an old man of seventy, who seemed very urgent with the young king that he should make a certain sign with his head. which as often as he did, the venerable men struck their hands on their books with violence.

Turning my eyes, says the king, a little further, I beheld a scaffold and executioners, and men with their clothes tucked up, cutting off heads one after another so fast, that the blood formed a deluge on the floor: those who suffered were all young men. Again I looked up, and perceived the throne behind the great table almost overturned: near to it stood a man of forty, that seemed the protector of the kingdom. I trembled at the sight of these things, and called aloud—"It is the voice of God! — What ought I to understand? — When shall all this come to pass?" A dead silence prevailed: but on my crying out a second time, the young king answered me saying, "This shall not happen in your time, but in the days of the sixth sovereign after you. He shall be of the same age as I appear now to have, and this personage sitting beside me gives you the air of him that shall be the regent and protector of the realm. During the last year of the regency, the country shall be sold by certain young men, but he shall then take up the cause, and acting in conjunction with the young king, shall establish the throne on a sure footing; and this in such away, that never was before, or ever afterwards shall be seen in Sweden so great a king. All the Swedes shall be happy under him; the public debts shall be paid; he shall leave many millions in the treasury, and shall not die but at a very advanced age: yet before he is firmly seated on his throne, shall an effusion of blood take place unparalleled in history. ,'You" added he, "who are king of this nation, see that he is advertised of these matters: you have seen all; act according to your wisdom."

Having thus said, the whole vanished, and (adds he) we saw nothing but ourselves and our flambeaus, while the ante-chamber through which we passed on returning was no longer clothed in black.

† We entered my apartment, and I sat immediately down to write what I have seen: as also the predictions as well as I conld. That all is true, I swear by my name and honor: so help me God in body and soul.

Charles the xi. this day king of Sweden, In the year 1691, on the 17th, of December, As witnesses, being present on the spot, we have seen all that His Majesty has reported, which we affirm by our oath so helq us God as to body as to soul.

H. L. Bjelke, Great Chancellor of the Kingdom,—Bjelke, Senator,—Brahe, Senator,—A x. Oxenstiern,, Senator,—Peter Grunsten, Usher.

The Pilgrims.

BOSTON IN 1643.

The following interesting and instructive item is well worth an attentive perusal and consideration. It is written by men who, being persecuted in England for for religion's sake, left their homes, their friends, and a country endeared to them by every tie that can attach man to any land, and settled the wilderness of New England under the most trying circumstances, and with the greatest hardships imagenable.

Our government is a theocracy, with a democratic tendency,* and there is a continual struggle; but in all our differences and disputes hitherto the better part has prevailed. When other means fail, our teacher, Mr. Cotton, preaches a sermon, and with copious references to the old Hebrew lawgivers and prophets settles the matter.† Church members only are eligible to office, and none others can vote at elections‡; the governors of men must be the servants of God; and in our government ungodly men shall in no way have hand or voice; but we will govern them, and in all ways watch and curb them; for, indeed, we left our pleasant homes in old England, tore up our roots there, and transplanted ourselves here not for the purpose of tolerating wickedness of any kind, but for quite another purpose. We came here to worship the God of heaven; to lead pure and holy lives; and to train up our children in the way they should go.

Iu liberty and equality we do not believe;* our faith is that men who are set in high places are the ministers and vicegerents of the Almighty on earth, and bound to execute the judgments of God; that the confirmed evildoer should be swept away; that the tree which bears not good fruit should be hewn down and cast into the fire. We believe, too, that degrees among men should be indicated by outward sign and observance.— Our governor goes to church with two servants bearing halberds; and in church itself seats are set apart expressly for the magistrates. We have servants bound for a term of years—bound to serve, and not entitled to the prefix of Mister. Negro slaves, too, we have here—real negroes with curly hair, who are slaves to white men.†

* They endeavor not to carry matters according to their pleasure, but according to principle, to the will of God. And in the regulation of these they allow the people its due influence.

† Here we see the blessings attending a religious state. Irreligion is selfish, has its own aims and ends; but the religious community having but one purpose. the means of accomplishing that pointed out to them by a pious teacher, and all act harmoniously.

‡None are allowed to vote except those who have entered into the narrower bonds of the church by becoming professors; but not those who merely contribute. By this regulation they kept, as every church managed on religious principles, the irreligious from having any influence in the church. They could attend worship, buy seats, and pay contributions, but they could not vote.

* Memorable words.

† Here the religious consciousness has not fully matured. The puritan has to learn another lesson.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Programme

of

Exercises Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association.

For December. Lecture: "Religion, the only basis o good order and peace among men," by Dr. J. Eckman Readings: Thrilling Tales by S. Solomons.——Dialogue (original) "Blunders working well" by Cohn, Solomons VanStraaten and Dennery. Essay: (original) "Litrary attainments" by A. Weil.——Essay (original) Social Intercourse, necessary to happiness, by Leon Levell.——Readings: From Tuppers Philosophy, by T. Labatt.——Readings: "Dante's Inferno" by S. Solomons.

January 3d 1858. Essay (original)
The Past! no more
The key to the Future } by S. Solomons.
The cornerstone to 1858

Readings: Miscellanous Selections by J. M. Raphall.—— Essay: Original "Men's destiny only attainable by socia Intercourse" by D. Cohn. Essay: Original "The pleasureso Hope" by J. Godchaux.—— Recitation: "The Greeks' by A. Hoffman.——Recitation: "The Frenchman" by L. Dennery.

January 10th. Debate: "Are high prices of agricultural and mechanical produce beneficial to the world at large
Cohn } Levy
Solomons } Dennery
Labatt } Hoffman

Readings: "Selections" by Raphall, Weil and Ellis.—— Essay: "U. S. Speakers" by S. Levell

January 17th. Essay: Original "Vivid portrayal o women's influence" by S. Solomons.——Essay: Original "Remembrances" by Leon Levell.——Essay: "Integrity the guide of life" by A. Weil——Recitation: "Parents Care" by A. Hoffman——Recitation: Speech in Parliamen by T. Labatt——Recitation: "Convictions" by Leon Dennery

January 24th. Debate· "Has the discovery of gold in California benefitted the world at large?
Dennery } Solomons
Hoffman } Cohn
Godchaux } Raphall

Poetical Essay: Original "The Housewife" by Heyman Readings: "Selections" by E Levy.

January 31th Lecture: 'Literary Culture' by a gentleman who has kindly volunteered——Recitation: 'Speech in U. S. Senate' by Solomons——Recitation: 'Foreign languages by Bernhard Simon.

At the last regular Meeting it was resolved, that the order of Exercises be published in the Weekly Gleaner, and that a copy of the same be furnished to each member residing in the Interior, with therequest to forward to the Committee volunteer Essays which will be regularly read by the Secretary at the first Debate meeting, after the same shall have been received, and further notify the undersigned of the week, when a presence in the city will admit, of their being placed on Debate during February and March.

E. Levy } Committee on
L. Strasser } Debates, Lectures &c.
D. Cohn }

San Francisco, November 5th 1857.

CHEBRA BIKUR CHOLIM UKDOSHAH.

☞ This Society will hold their regular meeting Sunday the 13th inst, at 7 o'clock P. M. Every member is expected to be present.

Simon. Craner, Secr.

☞ Payments. ☜

Subscribers in the country, and in the Atlantic States, are politely requested to pay their dues to the Gleaner either to the agent; or, in absence of such to transmit the amount in post stamps, or in cash sealed, pasted, or sewed to registered letter. Address "Editor Gleaner, San Francisco.

Playing at Society Rooms.

Games of chance of any kind are objectionable. Playing for money, leads to ruin; is highly immoral. Playing for pastime, shows a want of intellectual development, of literary taste, and is killing time. Playing to exercise "ingenuity," is, as the wise man said, "too earnest for the playful, and too playful for the earnest." Societies that allow gaming within their precincts, undermine the public health & welfare, and ought to be considered as such by all who wish the prosperity of their fellowmen. We are led to these remarks by recent developments in our Courts that some of our business men have totally ruined themselves and those connected with them by frequenting private clubs, in which gambling is carried on to an alarming extent. A case has recently come to light, in which it is alleged that a young merchant, who had hitherto been considered prosperous and wealthy, had rendered himself and the house to which he was attached, irrevocably bankrupt. Here we see the consequences of playing at all, since all gambling must have originated with playing, and that, perhaps, for pastime, at its commencement.

Tne World and the Prophets

Those illustrious men who like torches, have consumed themselves, in order to enlighten others, have often lived unrewarded and died unlamented. But the tongues of after times have done them justice in one sense, yet injustice in another. They have honered them with their praise, but they have disgraced them with their pity.—They pity them forsooth, because they missed of present praise and temporal emolument: things great indeed to the little, but little to the great. Shall we pity a hero, because, on the day of victory, he had sacrificed a meal? And those mighty minds whom these pigmies presume to commiserate, but whom they cannot comprehend, were contending for a far nobler prize than any which those who pity them can either give or withhold.

Wisdom was their object, and that object they attained; she was their "*exceeding great reward.*" Let us therefore honor such men, if we can, and emulate them, if we dare; but let us bestow pity, not on them, but on ourselves, who have neither the merit to deserve renown, nor the magnanimity to despise it.—*Lacon*

Death From a Spider's Bite. — A lady, named Ann Eliza Tyler, died suddenly, in Richmond, Va., from the biae of a spider. She was bitten on the right cheek the night before, and died the following evening from the effects.

SELECT SENTENCES.

Custom is the plague of wise men, and the idol of fools.

No man was ever cast down with the injuries of fortune, unless he had before suffered himself to be deceived by her favors.

Anger may glance into the breast of a wise man. but rests only in the bosom of fools.

None more impatiently suffer injuries, than those that are most forward in doing them.

By taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing it over, he is superior.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man, than this, that when the injury began on his part, the kindness should begin on ours.

We should take a prudent care for the future, but so as to enjoy the presen. It is no part of wisdom, to be miserable to-day, because we may happen to be so to morrow,

To mourn without measure, is folly; not to mourn at all, insensibillity.

It is ungenerous to give a man occasion to blush at his own ignorance in one thing, who perhaps may excel as in many.

No object is more pleasing to the eye, than the sight of a man whom you have obliged; nor any music so agreeable to the ear, as the voice of one that owns you for his benefactor.

The coin that is most current among mankind is flattery: the only benefit of which is that by hearing what we are not. we may be instructed what we ought to be.

The character of the person who commends you, is to be considered before you set a value on his esteem. The wife man applauds him whom he thinks most virtuous, the rest of the world him who is most wealthy.

It is the infirmity of little minds, to be taken with every appearance, and dazzled with every thing that sparkles; but great minds have but little admiration, because few things appear new to them.

The failings of good men are commonly more published in the world than their good deeds; and one fault of a deserving man shall meet with more reproaches, than all his virtues praise: such is tne force of ill-will and ill-nature.

Silesia.

There are few provinces of western Europe where the modern spirit of rebellion, irreligion, and the total want of respect before religion and religious objects, exercised his profaning power so little as in Silesia. In that province we see the religious principle exercise its influence beneficially in the family, the school, and the synagogue. No libertinism profanes the family yet; a spirit of piety reigns in the school, and no demagogues are allowed to be the bane of the congregation. Parents are honored and obeyed, teachers supported and beloved, and the rabbies beloved and almost revered by their congregations. In Silesia the poor congregational official is not made the but of the populace to exercise their petty authority on; he is not the tree round which the rustics apply their axes to show how they can strike No; religion is honored, her servants respected and supported. And the blessing of God crowns our people with even temporal success, as will be seen from the following item from the *Zeitung des Judenthums*:

Breslau.—Breslau counts 8625 Jewish inhabitants, while at the latter end of 1822 their number amounted to no more than 4755. This shows an increase of 3800 in 35 years. The increase in the other cities of Silesia even more considerable. In some the number has since 80 years quadrupled itself. Proportionate to the increase of their number is that of their temporal prosperity. Resident poor are not known. The Silesian Jews never allow any of their co-religionists to sink to beggaay. Through the whole province industry and activity are observadle among the Jewish community. No sooner did the news of the conflagration of Boyanowe reach Silesia, when the congregations hastened to the relief of the ill-fated city with clothing, linen and money. The collections (of Breslau, Glogau, Lignitz, Gleiwitz, Ratibor, Rybniek &c.) proved liberal. So do the Jews of Gleiwitz (Upper Silesia) show their liberality in the erection of a synagogue, at a cost of about 25,000 Prussian dollars (the dollar is worth about 66 cents.) Considering the congregation is neither large nor rich, and that in that country the contributions are *bona fide*, without recourse to shares, or other means so unbecoming religious objects, we cannot but hold our Silesian brethern up as an example. And though we do not approve of expensive synagogues (under usual circumstances, when a congregation uses all its means and more in raising a mere material building, and neglects all spiritual culture) we cannot but commend the good will of the donors. May the spirit of obedience and of brotherly love continue to reign among them, and may the blessing of God further attend their labors.

Even the smaller congregations of Silesia are provided with rabbies and teachers of note.

Glogau. The Roman Catholic College of Glogau was, during the last year, frequented by 31 Jewish scholars.

Russia. According to the latest Ukase only such candidates can be installed as rabbies who have studied in Russia. In case such should not be procurable, candidates from Germany may be engaged with the special permission of the minister of the interior.

Switzerland. It will be for the first time that the Jews of Geneva partie pate in the "*Nationalrath.*"

Vienna.—"How desirous to praise God:" No less than 20 candidates have made application for the office of *Cantor* (musical performer of prayers and supplications.)

Amsterdam.—The "bonhomie" of the Dutch is discernible in all the spheres of their lives. It was they who gave Israel a refuge when expelled from Spain; it was they who first granted them extensive liberties. When lately rolls for the conscription of the fire department had to be taken up, at which every male inhabitant from 30 to 50 years of age has to serve, the day having originally been appointed the 28th of September, this day happening to be the day of atonement, the magistrate on learning this, postponed the enrollment to the 5th of October.

In Holland all Jewish soldiers and mariners receive furlow in Nissan and Tishri—in the two months where the greatest number of Jewish holydays fall.—All the Courts of Justice are closed in Amsterdam on Saturday. And if a Jew be interested in a a case which is to be called up on a Jewish Holy-day, he is excused. Of the six commissaries of police of Amsterdam, fwo are Jews, and of the four Circuit judge likewise two. Also the officer of justice for the whole *arroundissement* is a Jew. It often happens that the defendant is a Christian; and the plaintiff, attorney and judge are Jews. There are 15 lawyers and notaries of the Jewish faith in Amsterdam. It is to be regretted that there are a great number of poor among the congregation, which is continually increased by immigration from other countries.—*Zeitung des Judenthums.*

Italy.—(Reggio) The solemn installation of a chief rabbi R. Leo Lattes, formerly rabbi Chieri of that city, was to take place on the first sabbath after the last holydays. The congregation has erected a splendid synagogue in which the service is to be conducted according to the requirements of our age.

Alexandria. R. Moise Israel Hazan, formerly chief rabbi of Rome, then of Corfu, now occupies the rabbinical chair of Alexandria. On his arrival last June, he was received with great attention by the governmental and synagogual officers. Shortly afterwards he was introduced to the vioeroy who received him most graciously.

Ionian Islands. The position of the Jews in the Ionian Islands is all but an enviable one. They suffer much from the prejudices of an ignorant populace of the Greek church. It therefore is gratifying to learn that the parliament of the Ionian Islands has lately granted to the Israelites of Corfu the sum of abont 4000 Francs in aid of their schools and their hospital.

California Produce. — One squash seed near Marysville produced 130 squashes weighing 26,04 pounds. Mr. J. G. A. Ballon of San Jose has raised this year on one vine 1200 pounds of squashes. At the exhibition of that city two squashes were shown weighing respectively 204 and 410 pounds.

The Pacific Methodist.

We welcome our highly respected collegues the Revds. O. P Fitzgerald formerly of San Jose, and O Fisher of Stockton editors of the Pacific Methodist, on their arrival in this city, where their organ is issued now. May their genuine piety and zeal continue to be instrumental in promoting Reverence and Piety towards God and Love to man. It affords us a heartfelt gratification that the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church meet with a support from the members beynod the anticipa- of the editors.

This redounds highly to the honor of the denomination as also to the state and humanity In a state where the resorts of pleasure, the haunts of sin and elissipation, and the Vanities of Life and Death— receive sacrafices in abundance from the *professed* children of the World—in a state where a base scurrilous presses flourishes to exuberance, and realises from the mire of corruption a disgrace fully rich booty, the professors of religion are particularly called upon not to allow the religious reformatory press to lag, or its editors to to pine. If folly, vanity and profligacy swallow the millions, only "the withered hand of a Jeroboam" can withold the tens or units. We therefore from our heart implore the blessing a Father above upon all our citizens who lend an aid to stern the side of corruption among us May their work advance prosper, and succeed

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We again return our sincere thanks to Mr. Fish of Grass Valley for his kindness extended to us. — The efforts of Mr. A. Englander of Marysville are duly appreciated; his letter is replete with experience. — We also return our thanks to Mr. L. Friedlander of Downieville for the promptness with which he offered to assist us in his place of residence. — The friendly efforts of Mr. A. Friedman of Dutch Flat deserve our sincere thanks; since they are extended to us spontaneously.

Strike of the Miners. — The shareholders of Monte Christo, Sierra Co., having attempted to reduce the wages of the miners from $5 to $4 a day, the miners "struck."

IMPORTANT

—TO—

California, Oregon and Washington Territories,

SANDWICH ISLANDS AND MEXICO.

EVERY MERCHANT from any of the above countries will find it their interest to call, examine and purchase from our

IMMENSE STOCK.

All our Goods are of our own Importation.

HUGHES & WALLACE, White Goods.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Embroideries.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Laces, Edgings.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Hosiery, Gloves.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Furnishing Goods.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Millenery Goods.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Ribbons.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Flowers, Feathers.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Yankee Notions.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Perfumery.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Shirts, Collars, etc.

Agents for—
J. J. Clark's Sewing Cotton;
Marshall's Linen Threads.

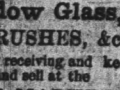
☞ 105 AND 107
Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

jy 10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAINTS,
Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes,
BRUSHES, &c. &c.

We are regularly receiving and keep on hand the largest stock in the City, and sell at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
OLIVER & BUCKLEY,
86 & 88 Washington Street, and 87 & 89 Oregon Street.
ap3



ELTON R. SMILIE, M. D.
DENTIST

Having returned to the city, will resume the practice of his profession, at his office, 161 Montgomery street opposite Montgomery Block.

Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O. B.

Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, Washington street. Members of the Order are invited to attend.

H. HEZOG, Secretary.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
Corner Washington and Dupont streets,
PRICES TO SUIT.

MR. HENRY BUSH has, since his several years residence in this city, gained and secured the custom and confidence of not only his countrymen, the German portion of our inhabitants, but of the public at large, by his ability and skill in rendering the most striking likenesses in different styles and sizes.

His prices, from the moderate sum of $1 up to $25, renders it within the reach of almost every body to have a good likeness taken for his gratification here, or agreeably to surprise a loving friend in the Atlantic States, or in Europe.
jy 10

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
No. 2 Custom House Block,
Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and Sell at the very Lowest Prices.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
Hosiery, Accordeons, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Monnaies, &c.
Together with a Complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

NEW GROCERY.
Please oblige me with a call!

J. SALOMONSON
has opened a
FAMILIY GROCERY,
Provisions, Wines and Liquors.
Corner of Dupont St. and Harlan Place,
(between Bush and Sutter Streets.)

Desirous of securing the custom of his numerous acquaintances, he will do every thing in his power, to merit their confidence.

Goods will be forwarded to any part of the city, on the shortest notice.

Pacific Mail Steam Ship Co.'s Line.
—TO—
PANAMA

Connecting, by way of the Panama Railroad, with the Steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company at Aspinwall,

For New York and New Orleans.
DEPARTURE FROM VALLEJO ST. WHARF.

The Splendid Steamship
GOLDEN GATE,
R. L. WHITING,.....COMMANDER
Will leave Folsom street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure,
December 21st, at 9 A. M.
—PUNCTUALLY—

☞ A choice of berths on the Atlantic steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco.

For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.
s 28

CROCKERY

R. KRAMBACH,
IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
CROCKERY,
Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware,
CUTLERY, LAMPS, ETC.,
No. 140 Clay Street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leidesdorff street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

GENUINE MEERCHAUM
PIPES,
—X—
A. WASSERMANN CO.
No. 88 SACRAMENTO ST. Up Stairs.
IMPORTERS of German and French
DRY & FANCY GOODS, CIGARS
GENUINE AND IMITATION
MEERCHAUM PIPES, ETC. ETC. ETC

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Sign of the Mammoth Boot.
M. GUERIN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
North-West Corner of Battery and Commercial Street, San Francisco.
A full supply of Benkert & Conrad's Philadelphia Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.
ap24

ST. LOSKY, LEVY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF THE
Choicest Brands
—OF—
Havana Cigars,
And Sole Agents for the sale, in California, of
La Florida Cabanas, Partagas y Ca Havana.
109 California Street,
Next door to Alsop & Co.

DR. G. H. HOIT,
MEDICAL OFFICE,
☞ Corner Dupont and Pacific streets—entrance on Dupont.

MORIZET
Maltese Cross Champagne.
J. C. MORIZET, RHEIMS.

H. A. COBB, AGENT, San Francisco.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agent for the proproprietors, Messrs. DE ST. MARGAUX & Co., Rheims, France, has just received an invoice of the above celebrated Wine, and will continue, from this time, to receive the same by every arrival from France. H. A. COBB
p3 No. 100 and 102 Montgomery Street.

New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
BY THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER AND CLIPPER.

Offered at the Lowest Market Prices, to which I invite the attention of City and Country Merchants.

F. HENDERSON, No. 61 SACRAMENTO street, San Francisco, has for sale the following New Assorted Prints—new styles; assorted Blankets;
Berth and Bed Blankets; "York Mills" Cottons;
Blue Denim—assorted; Linen Check and Hickory Shirts:
"Ashland," "Washington" and "Howard" Duck;
White and colored Marseilles Quilts; Brown Drill;
Brown Sheeting; assorted colors Flannel;
Ballard Vale White Flannel; Bleached and Slate Drills;
Bed Ticking—assorted; Bleached Shirtings—assorted;
"Allendale" Sheetings—assorted widths
Fine Brown Shirtings: Gray Twilled Flannel.
☞ Orders for the Country supplied. ap3

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.
R. H. VANCE;
Has, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, received
THE FIRST PREMIUM
Awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the
THIRD TIME
RECEIVED AGAINST ALL
COMPETITORS,
Corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets.

To those who wish something new and beautiful, we have purchased the Patent Right for cutting
AMBROTYPES
for this State, and is now prepared to take them in a style unequalled in the United States, of any size, from the smallest miniature to life-size.

I hereby denounce all Pictures taken on glass, in this City or State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogus," and a fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the genuine article.

PHOTOGRAPHS!
We are now executing the finest PHOTOGRAPHS, "BOTH PLAIN AND COLORED," ever taken in the State.
Photographic Views of Buildings, Machinery, &c. &c., taken at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.
If you want a good picture, go VANCE'S corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets. feb20

STAMPS.
CHILDREN'S CLOTHES Should be Marked—Men's clothes should be marked—Women's clothes should be marked—Girl's clothes should be marked—Every body's clothes should be marked
NOISY CARRIER, 122 Long-wharf,
Has a nice assortment, all with Roman letters. je26

INSURANCE.

Monarch Fire Insurance Company,
ESTABLISHED IN 1836.—EMPOWERED BY ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital and Surplus Fund, - - $2,000,000
Special Fund, (invested in this country to meet losses,) - - - - $150,000.
Head Offices: Adelaide Place and 28 Regent st., London.
Office in San Francisco, 126 California st., near Leidesdorff.
Directors in London.
SIR JOHN MUSGROVE, Bart.....Chairman.
FRANCIS WITHAM, Esq.....Dep. Chairman.

John Adis, Esq.	F. B. Carr, Esq.
E. Huggins, Esq.	C. S. Buttler, M. P.
J. Humphreys, Esq.	John Laurie, M. P.
J. D. Brown, Esq.	J. G. Hammach, Esq
Robert Main, Esq.	W. Scolefield, M. P.

Manager.....GEORGE H. JAY, Esq.
Trustees in New York.
J. L. Aspinwall, Esq. Geo. Curtis, Esq. W. Sherman, Esq.
Directors in New York.

S. K. Everett, Esq.	Robert Haydock, Esq.
B. A. Mumford, Esq.	James Harper, Esq.
Wm. L. Ling, Esq.	Joseph Saturn, Esq.
G. B. Morehead, Esq.	William H. Macy, Esq.

Benjamin J. Whitlock, Esq.
Policies issued and losses promptly settled at this Agency.
ap3 W. L. BOOKER, Agent for California.

Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Co.
OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1808. CAPITAL, $8,000,000.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIVED permission to issue Policies insuring detached frame buildings, and their furniture, are now prepared to receive applications for the same.

Brick Buildings, and Merchandise stored in them, or Merchandise stored afloat, insured against fire on the most moderate terms.

Also, Life Insurance for a period of years, or the whole term of life.

FALKNER, BELL & CO., Agents,
ap3 128 California street.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agency,
No. 106 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

J. P. HAVEN & W. B. JOHNSTON,
AGENTS FOR THE
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, $10,000,000.
MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

J. P. HAVEN,
Proctor and Advocate in Admiralty.
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.

GEORGE T. KNOX,
ATTORNEY AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
ap3

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARL PRECHT,
Dr. Med. Chir. and Accoucheur.
Office hours from 7 to 11 o'clock, A. M.
223 Dupont street, near to Washington.
jy 10

DR. T. REGENSBURGER,
PHYSICIANS AND URGEON.
NO. 224 STOCKTGN STREET,
Between Clay and Washington streets,
je19-3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH KIRNAN,
[Having purchased the well-known and popular Saloon of
NICHERSON & LOVETT,
Cor. Merchant and Montgomery sts.
HAS, AFTER MAKING SOME DESIRABLE alterations, RE-OPENED the above Saloon, where his friends and the public will find him prepared to supply his Customers with the best Wines, Liquors, &c. Also, all the Beverages of the season, at reduced prices.

It is the determination of the proprietor to keep a House that cannot be excelled, as to its business arrangements and the character of the articles offered to his guests. By those who know his long experience in the best Saloons, no assurances will be required. To all others, he simply says—
CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
jy 31—tf.

M. ELGUTTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 111, Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

DR. H. AUSTIN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
182 WASHINGTON STREET,
☞ Prices great reduced.
☞ ADVICE GRATIS.

J. H. WIDBER & Co.,
APOTHECARIES,
ap3 *VERANDAH DRUG STORE,*
Corner of Kearny and Washington Streets, San Francisco

DRY GOODS.

L. DINKELSPIEL. V. SIMON
SIMON & DINKELSPIEL,
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY, &c. &c.
No. 79 California Street,
Corner of Battery and California Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

LANG & SPORBORG,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 5, Custom House Block.
SAN FRANCISCO,
ap24 Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

HEBREW SCHOOL.
INVITATION TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

THE SCHOOL for the Moral and Religious Instruction of our Children, under the superintendence of DR. ECKMAN, is open for children of both sexes. It is kept at
No. 133 Clay Street, (2d story.)
SCHOOL HOURS:
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.
The School is free to all. Only those who are able are expected to pay a moderate charge!
THE ISRAELITE IN ENGLISH,
—AND—
THE DEBORAH IN GERMAN,
JEWISH NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHED BY Drs. Wise and Lilienthal, of Cincinnati. The above periodicals will be supplied by mail, or otherwise, at the price of $3 per year, for the Israelite, and $4 for both, in one wrapper. Apply to the publisher of the *Weekly Gleaner* San Francisco. ap3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls, Parties.
ETC. ETC. ETC.
—o—
ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, JELLIES, CREAMS, etc. for Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls and Parties, received by
SAULMANN,
—ARMORY HALL BUILDING,—
No. 128 Montgomery Street,
Who will furnish Families, Boarding Houses, and Hotels with all articles usually sold in a Bakery and Confectionary Store, of a superior quality, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.
His long residence and extended custom is sufficient warranty of the superiority of his productions. jy31—tf

Paper Hangings and Carpets
JUST RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS, BY
FRANK BAKER,
No. 110 and 112 Clay Street.

800 CASES PAPER HANGINGS:—
French and American—Every Variety—

6,000	rolls	French and American Borders;
400	pieces	Tapestry Velvet Carpet:
625	do	Tapestry Brussels Carpet,
230	do	Three-ply Carpet;
300	do	Superfine Ingrain Carpet;
300	do	Extra Fine Ingrain Carpet;
200	do	Cotton and Wool Carpet;
125	do	Stair Carpets, assorted;
275	do	Bay State Druggets;
800	do	Oil Cloths, assorted;
125	do	Damask and Brocatelle;
300	do	Cotton and Worsted Damask
4,000	pairs	Window Shades;
375	do	Lace Curtains;
751	do	Muslin Curtains;
8,900		Cornices and Curtain Bands; Stair Rods; Table Covers; Gimps, Fringes, &c., &c.

For sale wholesale and retail, by
FRANK BAKER,
je19 11 and 112 Clay street.

ALBERT KUNER,
SEAL ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER,
167 Washington Street, San Francisco.

NOTARIAL SEALS, as prescribed by the law of 1853. Masonic and Official Seals of every description. Ornamental Engraving and Marking at the shortest notice, and at reasonable prices. ap3
STENCIL PLATES CUT TO ORDER.

J. E. SMITH & Co.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, NAILS, AND Agricultural and Mining Implements,
FIRE PROOF BUILDING,
No. 81 Clay street, 2d door west of Front,
jy 17.

Ophir Lodge.
The meetings of this Lodge will, till further notice is given, take place at 7½ instead of 7 o'clock, every WEDNESDAY evening. oct 30-tf

BANKING.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

EXPRESS

AND

BANKING COMPANY,

OFFICE, Northwest Corner of Montgomery and California Streets, San Francisco.

CAPITAL, $600,000.

SEND, DAILY, TO ALL PARTS OF CALIFORNIA—

WEEKLY—To Crescent City, Oregon, and the Southern Coast—

SEMI-MONTHLY—To the Atlantic States, in charge of Special Messengers, by the Panama and Nicaragua Steamers, connecting in New York with the AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.... West and Canada West.
UNITED EXPRESS CO.....East and West.
HARNDEN EXPRESS CO.....South and West.
NATIONAL EXPRESS CO....North and Canada East.
AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS & EXCHANGE COMPANY.....England, Germany and France.

EXCHANGE

On all the Principal Cities in the Unitdd States and Canada

COLLECTIONS MADE

And General Express Business promptly attended to.

LOUIS McLANE, J.,
General Agent for California.

G. W. BELL, Superintendent Banking Department.
SAMUEL KNIGHT, Superintendent Express Department. fet18

KELLOGG & HUMBERT,

MELTERS,

ASSAYERS AND COINERS,

No. 104 Montgomery Street,

NEAR THE CORNER OF CALIFORNIA.

ORES, METALS AND MINERAL WATERS ANALYZED.

All Business Entrusted to their Care will be Despatched with Promptitude.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BANKERS AND Bullion Dealers in the City of New York, have received large amounts of Gold Bars bearing the stamp of "KELLOGG & RICHTER" and "KELLOGG & HUMBERT" of San Francisco, California, and cheerfully recommend their stamp for CORRECTNESS, having tested their Assays thoroughly, both in the American and European Mints.

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BEEBE & CO.,
R. BEREND & CO.,
AUG. BELMONT,
SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD.

NEW YORK, ugust, 1855.

M'cKEE & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

and in all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

PORTLAND, O. T.

RANKIN & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

HATS!!

Made to Measure

GENTLEMEN WHO WISH TO IMPROVE their appearance, to have their hats fit them conveniently, and to last them longer then usual, ought to get them MADE TO MEASURE, else they rarely cog be accommodated with these requirements.

BOYSEN & BROTHERS,

HATTERS,

No. 159 Kearny street,

(Betweeeen Clay and Commercial streets,)

Are ready to suit customers by their own manufacture with all sorts and shapes of hats made to measure at the SHORTEST NOTICE.

☞ AT THE USUAL PRICES. ☜

J. C. MEUSSDORFFER,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER

—OF—

HATS AND CAPS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 165 Commercial Street,

Below Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Our Stock contains always the latest European and American styles.

Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.

ja30—3m

J. T. PIDWELL,

Wholesale and Retail

F-U-R-N-I-T-U-R-E D-E-A-L-E-R,

No. 140, North side of Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

—o—

Bedding, Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather and Hair Bolsters, Pillows, etc.

—o—

☞ Orders from Country Dealers and others, particularly attended to. se4

AUCTION HOUSES.

AARON VAN VLECK,

AUCTIONEER,

SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, 61 and 63 California street, near Front.

Sale Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ap3

T. J. L. SMILEY. GEO. W. SMILEY.

SMILEY BROTHERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets.

SALE DAYS.

MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS } Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS, BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS BLANKETS, ap3

H. M. NEWHALL. HENRY GREGORY.

NEWHALL & GREGORY,

AUCTIONEERS.

SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.

Regular Sales by Catalogue,

—OF—

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

SHOES,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

ap3

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE DAYS.....TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

AT 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest cornrr of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

ap3 R. D. W. DAVIS.

ROBERT JOSEPHI,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE

—DEALER IN—

WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, GOLD PENS, CLOCKS, WATCH MATERIALS, TOOLS, GLASSES, &c. &c.

171 Vashington Street,

Between [Montgomery and Kearny streets, (up stairs,)

SAN FRANCISCO

Having just recieved, direct from the Manufacturers, a large assortment of Goods. of the latest styles aud paterns in the above line.

I HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

and am in regular receipt of a full and complete Assortment of Goods adapted to the

CALIFORNIA TRADE.

To the Trade, and Dealers in the Interior, I would say, your orders will receivr prompt and careful attention.

GIVE ME A CALL.

ROBERT JOSEPHI.

☞ N. B.—No bnsiness connection with J. S. Joshphi. ☜ oct-2-3m

---

JAMES HAYES,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN MARBLE

Grave Stones.

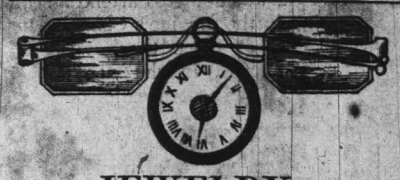
MARBLE MONUMENT.

Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.

No. 143 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, and neatness. All work done in the best manner, at the lowest prices.

JEWELRY.



JEWELRY.

H. M. LEWIS,

WATCH MAKER

AND

MANUFACTURING JEWELER,

(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN CALIFORNIA.)

IMPORTER OF

Fine Watches and Jewelry, Diamonds, &c.

Parties requiring a FINE WATCH or JEWELRY, will do well by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I am selling 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house in California, and all my Goods are WARRANTED.

Just received, several Large Invoices of Jewelry, comprising some of the finest sets in California.

☞ Remember the number, 189 CLAY STREET.

ISAAC S. JOSEPHI,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer

IN

WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS,

GOLD PENS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

Clocks, Tools, Watch Materials, Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,

177, WASHINGTON STREET.

je12 San Francisco.

M. M. LEWIS,

Pioneer

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,

No. 183 CLAY STREET.

HAS a large and desirable assortment of every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND WORK, at most reasonable prices.

Diamond and Specimen Work manufactured to order, by skillful workmen.

No connection with any other house

Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.

may28

JOHN W. TUCKER,

IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER WARE,

Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.

QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

Watches repaired with care and warranted.

No. 125 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. feb18

BRAVERMAN & LEVY,

WATCH MAKERS,

AND

JEWELERS,

No. 167 Washington Street,

HAVE Constantly on hand a large and beautiful assortment of

FINE WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
QUARTZ WORK, ETC.

In Silver Ware,

We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;
silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,
Silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups,
silver napkin rings, &c. &c.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer for sale at very low prices. mh6tf

---

AUG. J. SAULMAN. F. L. LAUENSTEIN.

SAULMANN'S

—{ COFFEE SALOON, }—

GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY,

Armory Hall Building,

No. 128 Montgomery Street, corner of Sacramento, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR ☜

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Goldsmith House,

No. 109 Sacramento Street,

Goldsmith & Stern,.....Proprietors.

TRAVELERS and FAMILIES will find this House one of the most desirable, as it is centrally located. The Tables are always supplied with the best the market affords, and the Proprietors will spare no pains to make it one of the most comfortable Hotels in the city. feb13-tf

---

NEW YORK HOTEL,

CORNER OF

Battery and Commercial Streets

SAN FRANCISCO.

BACHMAN & ELSASSER,

PROPRIETORS.

BARRY & PATTEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINES AND LIQUORS,

161 and 118 Montgomery Street,

m6-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

Strictly כשר

ALEXANDER'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,

No. 14, Sansome street, opposite the Rossetie House.

THE PROPRIETOR begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above House, formerly kept by Mr. Goldsmith. The House has undergone a thorough renovation, and no pains will be spared to make it a comfortable HOME to those who will favor him with their patronage.

Mr. A. being too well known among the commercial community, there is no need for any comment as regards the table. je26

KOSHER MEAT.

כשר

Y. ABRAHAM,

BUTCHER.

Jackson st., between Kearny and Dupont

In the Old Pennsylvanian Engine House.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Recommends to his former Customers and the public his assortment of PRIME MEAT.

Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest punctuality. feb27

כשר

☞ The MEAT properly killed and inspected is to be had only at the following places:—

LEVI & WOLFE
Y. ABRAHAMS,
M. BECK
Je19 I. GOLDSMITH.

DENTISTRY.

A Card.

☞ Parties who wish to save their teeth or to have new ones inserted, are politely requested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor of the Express Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets. Dr. B. is prepared to undertake any mechanical or medical operation relative to dentistry. Teeth are extracted, plugged, and whole sets made to order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens of his work. ap10

C. C. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

AND

Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth,

—AND—

Block Work,

Has removed to No. 166 Clay Street.

SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Business hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

A Loan of $2000.

THE SUM OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS is to be disposed of as a loan on good security. Parties whom this may interest, may apply to

Je24 B. ASHIM, 118 Sacramento street.

GODCHAUX BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS

Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings,

Ribbons, Cloaks, Etc. Etc.

No. 81 California St.,

One door from the Corner of Battery,

A. GODCHAUX, } SAN FRANCISCO.
J. GODCHAUX, }

THE FAMILY.

School Notice.

We are prepared again to devote a third day for religious instruction of our children. *viz* Wednesday from 3½ P M. The Children are invited to attend.

The hours now are Saturday and Sunday from 10 A.M Tuesday from 3½ P.M

A Parental Ode to my Son.

Thou happy, happy elf!
(But stop—first let me kiss away that tear)
Thou tiny image of myself!
(My love, he's poking peas into his ear!)
Thou merry, laughing sprite!
With spirits feather light,
Untouched by sorrow, unsoiled by sin,
(Good heavens! the child is swallowing a pin!)
Thou tricksy Puck!
With antic toys so funnily bestuck,
Light as the singing bird that wings the air,
(The door! the door! he'll tumble down the stair!)
Thou darling of thy sire!
(Why, Jane, he'll set the pinafore afire!)
Thou imp of mirth and joy!
In love's dear chain so strong and bright a link,
Thou idol of thy parents (Drat the boy!
There goes my ink!)
Thou cherub—but of earth;
Fit play fellow for Fays by moonlight pale,
In harmless sport and mirth,
(That dog will bite him if he pulls his tail!)
Thou human humming-bee, extracting honey
From every blossom in the world that blows,
Singing in youth's Elysium ever sunny,
(Another tumble—that's his precious nose!)
Thy father's pride and hope!
[He'll break the mirror with his skipping rope!]
With pure heart newly stamped from nature's mint,
Where did he learn that squint?]
Thou young domestic dove!
[He'll have that jug off at another shove!]
Dear nursling of the hymeneal nest!
[Are those torn clothes his best?]
Little epitome of man!
[He'll climb upon the table that's his plan!]
Touched with the beauteous tints of dawning life,
[He's got a knife!]
Thou enviable being!
No storms, no clouds, in thy blue sky foreseeing,
Play on, play on,
My elfin John!
Toss the light ball—bestride the stick,
[I knew so many cakes would make him sick!]
With fancies buoyant as the thistle-down,
Prompting the face grotesque, and antic brisk
With many a lamb-like frisk,
[He's got the scissors, snipping at your gown!]
Thou pretty opening rose!
[Go to your mothhr, child, and wipe your nose!]
Balmy, and breathing music like the south,
[He really brings my heart to my mouth!]
Fresh as the morn and brilliant as its star,
[I wish that window had an iron bar!]
Bold as the hawk, yet gentle as the dove,
[I'll tell you what my love,
I cannot write, unless he's sent above!]

THOMAS HOOD.

PAPER FROM WOOD.—The Rome Standard says:—"The attempt to make paper out of bass wood has not proved sufficiently successful to warrent its manufacture. We understand that the mill closed last week."

Have you a Mother?

Mr Abbot rhlaths, in his "Mother at Home," that, some time ago, a gentleman in one of the most populous cities of America, was going to attend a seaman's meeting in the Marine's Chapel. Directly opposite that place there was a Sailors Boarding-house. In the door-way sat a hardy weather-beaten sailor, with arms folded and puffing a cigar, watching the people as they gradually assembled for worship. The gentleman walked up to him, and said, "Well, my friend, won't you go with us to Meeting?"

"No," said the sailor bluntly. The gentleman, who, from the appearance of the man, was prepared for a repnlse, mildly replied, "You look, my friend, as though you had seen hard days: have you a mother?" The sailor raised his head, looked earnestly in the gentleman's face, and made no reply. The gentleman continud however: Suppose your mother were here now, what, advice would she give you?" The tears rushed into the eyes of the poor sailor; he tried for a moment to conceal them, but he could not; and hastily brushing them away with the back of his rough hand, rose and said, with a voice almost inarticulate through emotion, "I'll go to the meeting." He crossed the street, entered the door of the chapel, and, took his seat with the assembled congregation.

Enigma No. III.

I am composed of 16 letters. My 4,13, 16,16, 15. 14, is the name of a celebrated oficer of the American Revolution.

My 10, 11, 5, 6, denotes mirth.

My 14, 6, 9, was the name of a distinguished general of France.

My 14, 3, 4, 13, 16, 7, is the name of a large manufacturing town of New Jersey.

My 11, 12, 16, is a part of the human body.

My 1, 16, 15, 3, is the name of a plant.

My 6, 13, 1, is what we often do to live

My 3, 14, 10, 11, 15, is the name of a celebrated bird of America.

My 2, 3, 14, 16, 9, is a boys name.

My 2, 12, 14, is the name of a fowl.

My 16, 6, 14, is the name of a pretty little bird.

My 11, 13, 14, 5, is the name of a narrow, way.

My whole is the name of a weekly paper in this city.

WARREN.

THE CALMUCK TARTARS. Calmuck women ride better than the men. A male Calmuck on horseback looks as if he was intoxicrted, and likely to fall off every moment, though he never loses his seat; but the women sit with more ease, and ride with extraordinary skill. The ceremony of marriage among the Calmucks is performed on horseback. A girl is first mounted, who rides off at full speed. Her lover persues; and if he over takes her' she becomes his wife, returning with him to the tent. But it some times happens that the woman does not wish to marry the person by whom she is pursued, in which case she will not suffer him to overtake her: and we are assured that no instance occurs of a Calmuck girl being thus caught, unless she has a partiality for her pursuer.

TO CURE DEAFNESS.—Put a teaspoonful of dry salt into half a pint of cold spring water; steep it for twenty-four hours now and then shaking the phial. Pour a small teaspoonful into the ear every night when in bed, for seven or eight nights.

LIP SALVE.—Two ounces of white wax, two ounces of hog's lard, half an ounce of spermaceti, two ounces of alkanet root, two drachms of balsam of Peru, one ounce of sweet oil, and a little loaf sugar. Let it all simmer until all the ingredients are dissolved, then strain it through muslin, and let it stand a few minutes before it is put in the mould.

Singular Immunity.

In our last number we had occasion to give a report showing that the mortality of the Jews in all ages was less than that of Gentiles. We assigned for the cause of this appearance their purity in matrimonial intercourse, their abstinence, from indigestible portions of fat and the leprous swine. The "Israelite" Vol. V. No. 17 brings another case in illustration of this case which we copy:

It is noticeable that in poor neighborhoods which have been attacked by cholera, fever, smallpox, and similar diseases, the Jews living there have, in an extraordinary manner, escaped visitation. The apparent causes of this sanitary fact are worthy of attention. 1st—As regards food, it seems that even the poorer Jews are most particular in the food they eat. In obedience to the law of Moses they use none of the blood or offal of animals; they are also particular in the choice of fish, and avoid both animals and fowls which are grossly or unwholesomely fed. 2nd.—Intemperance in drink is rare amongst them; and the very poor Jews are remarkable for their attention to moral family ties. There are, of course, exceptions but this general characteristic is certain. 3rd.—Their religion directs them to use great personal cleanliness. Ablutions are made before visiting the synagogue, and on other occasions. Their houses are also thoroughly cleaned and aired on certain periods, from top to bottom. All the above acts are important to health, and the good effect of attention to them is evident. The rules are so simple that they might be readily observed by the chie part of the masses of the people in the large towns amongst whom this ancient race are scattered.

THE EYES.—Looking into the fire is very injurious to the eyes, particularly a coal fire. The stimulus of light and heat united, soon destroys the eyes.. Looking at molten lead will soon destroy the sight. Reading in the twilight is injurious to the eyes, as they are obliged to make great exertion. Reading or sewing with a side light injures the eyes, as both eyes should be exposed to an equal degree of light. The reason is, the sympathy between the eyes is so great, that if the pupil of one is dilated by being kept partially in the shade, the one that is most exposed cannot contract itself sufficiently for protection, and will ultimately be injured. Those who wish to preserve their sight, should preserve their general health by correct habits, and give their eyes just work enough, with a due degree of light,

POPERY IN ENGLAND.—There are in England 730 churches, chapels and stations. In Scotland 164 There are in England and Wales 985 priests; and in Scotland, 130. There are 106 convents,

THE BIBLE. More than tentimes as many Bibles have been issued since the year 1800, than had ever peen issued in the wholeworld previous to that time.

The population of California is estimated at 597,000.

S. H. MEEKER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Wines and Liquors,

No. 59 Front Sreet.

AGENCY OF LONGWORTH'S WINES.

FINE OLD BRANDY
WINE and GIN (in Bond)
M. SUTAINE & CO's CHAMPAGNE
OLD CIDER BRANDY

d 11 2m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

Elias Woolf,

CHIEF טורח

Has removed from Pine street to 129 Stockton street east side, one door from Washington,

He will be happy to attend on those who may please to hor onhim with their confidence

TO THE LADIES!

....FOR THE....

HOLIDAYS

THE "ELIZABETH" FROM BORDEAUX *has just arrived,*

AND IS NOW DISCHARGING.

She has brought to

A. KOHLER

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT

STOCK

—OF—

FANCY GOODS

EVER IMPROTED INTO SAN FRANCISCO.

PAINTINGS ON CANVAS AND GLASS,
LITHOGRAPHS,
SPLENDID ROSEWOOD AND INLAID WORK BOXES AND WRITING DESKS,
FURNISHED RETICULES AND CABAS,
FOWER VASES,
Of every description, and of the most beautiful patterns.
TOILET BOTTLES
COFFEE AND TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS,
PORTE-MONNAIES,
CARD CASES,
CIGAR CASES,
OPERA GLASSES,
PORTFOLIOS,
An invoice of
LADIES' PARASOLS,
WATCH CASES, FANS,
THERMOMETERS, *Ornamented*
IVORY BREASTPINS,
a new and beautiful article;
RIDING WHIPS, &C., &C., &C.,

TOYS,

OF EVERY KNOWN VARIETY!

Enough for all the children this side of the Rocky Mountains—and a thousand other articles impossible to mention here—all the most beautiful that the ladies ever set eyes on.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

....OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS....

ROMAN AND ITALIAN VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS, *Fresh every month;*

Sheet Music,

THE LATEST PIECES BY EVERY STEAMER.

☞Call and judge for yourselves, at

A. KOHLER'S,

178 Washington Str. and

ST. CLAUS' HEADQAURTERS.

276 Stockton Street,

FROM ATWILL SAN FRANCISCO

HOLIDAY

PRESENTS,

—IN—

ENDLESS VARIETY,

NEW MUSIC.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &C., &C.

ATWILL & CO.,

172 Washington st.

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S. LEVY & D. WOLF.

SUCCESSORS TO

M. SELIG,

Second St. between Mission and Minnie Streets.

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE AND *excellent* assortment of

BEEF, MUTTON, AND VIAL,

OF a quality that cannot fail to recommend them to those who once honored them with their confidence.

They also have oh hand home cured *SMOKED AND SALT BEEF, TONGUES, AND SAUSSAGES* of all kinds.

☞They employ MR. ISAAC GOLDSMITH, as שוחט

N. B. Orders to any parts of the city will be most punctually attended to on the shortest notice.

B. JOSEPH,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods,

HOSIERY, &C.

No. 71 Battery Street, near Sacramento.